

Black History Month

ON-THE-JOB

Inspiring Change in the Workforce



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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Greetings!

The Mayor Marion S. Barry Summer Youth Employment Program (MBSYEP) application was in full swing this month! District youth ages 14-24 were encouraged to apply for summer youth employment. District employers were also encouraged to become host sites for some of the best and brightest this summer.

Thank you to our local community partners, employees, and District residents as we continue forward to another month full of workforce pride and make positive change in 2023! In this issue, you will find MBSYEP certification dates, upcoming events, and a collection of Black historical movements as we honor those who INSPIRE CHANGE!



**Dr. Unique Morris-Hughes
DOES Director**

Water Cooler Talk

#GOV
LOVE



Performance.gov's annual #GOVLOVE campaign is a time to send and receive appreciation across Government. Let's show #GOVLOVE to our front-line workers!



UPCOMING EVENTS

DC COMMISSION ON POVERTY
WARD 8 LISTENING SESSION

MARCH 9

The DC Commission on Poverty hosted its first listening session in Ward 7 on December 14, 2022. Over 40 participants provided valuable feedback on various issues, including affordable housing, education and job training, financial literacy, and the availability of adequate income support. Feedback from the listening sessions will help develop the District's first poverty-reduction plan.

Share your big ideas and join the DC Commission on Poverty Thursday, March 16 from 5:30 PM-7:30 PM at Martha's Table for the Ward 8 Listening Session. To learn more, visit marthastable.org.



MBSYEP 2023 Certification Dates

Date	Time	Location
Friday, February 24 (DCPS February Break)	10:00 AM - 4:00 PM	In-Person: DOES Community Room 4058 Minnesota Avenue NE Washington, DC 20019
Tuesday, February 28	4:00 PM - 7:00 PM	In-Person: DOES Community Room 4058 Minnesota Avenue NE Washington, DC 20019
Thursday, March 2	2:00 PM - 7:00 PM	In-Person: DOES Community Room 4058 Minnesota Avenue NE Washington, DC 20019
Saturday, March 11	10:00 AM - 7:00 PM	In-Person: Convention Center 801 Mount Vernon Place NW Washington, DC 20001



Mayor Bowser and KIPP DC College Preparatory Students

Program Overview

Managed by the DC Department of Employment Services, the Mayor Marion S. Barry Summer Youth Employment Program (MBSYEP) is a locally funded initiative that provides District youth ages 14 to 24 with an enriching summer employment experience through subsidized placements in the public and private sectors.

In its 44th year, MBSYEP will serve 10,000 youth through workforce development. MBSYEP 2023 will begin on June 26, 2023, and end on August 4, 2023.

To learn more, visit summerjobs.dc.gov.



DC Homeownership



FRONT DOOR

A DC Government website helping current and future DC homeowners thrive



frontdoor.dc.gov

Are you a multi-generational Washingtonian looking to purchase a home in the District of Columbia?

Learn about the resources available at frontdoor.dc.gov, including:

- Up to \$202,000 for down payment assistance
- Savings
- Credit Repairing



Featured Program: Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP)

Do you want to get financial assistance to buy a home?

Prospective homeowners can receive a loan up to \$202,000 in financing assistance and up to an additional \$4,000 in closing cost assistance in the form of a loan. The amount of assistance and length of the loan deferment period is determined by your income and household size.

CULTURAL
AWARENESS

INSPIRING CHANGE

BLACK
HISTORY
MONTH



OBSE RVA NCE

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

On the afternoon of February 1, 1960, four Black college freshmen from North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, (Ezell Blair, Jr., Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil, and David Richmond) entered a Woolworth’s store.

They bought various items and held onto their receipts, so there would be no doubt they were store patrons. When they finished shopping, they sat down at the lunch counter and asked to be served. Although Black people could enter the dining area, they had to use a standing snack bar because the lunch counter was designated for “Whites only.”

The sit in, a practice of peaceful defiance, was not a random act of rebellion, but the result of months of planning.

The four students politely requested service at the Woolworth’s counter, remaining seated when the staff refused to take their orders. The store manager asked them to leave, but the students did not move. Meanwhile, the students had arranged for Ralph Johns, a local White businessman who was sympathetic to their cause, to alert the media. The “Greensboro Four,” soon appeared in local newspapers, helping the protest to get national attention.

The next day they returned to Woolworth’s with twenty other Black students. Again, they were refused. By February 4th, 100 protesters filled the store and lunch counter. After nearly a week of protests, approximately 1,400 students met at the Greensboro Woolworth to demonstrate. Media coverage grew, and the story spread throughout the United States.

The actions of the Greensboro Four quickly inspired other students to act. Young people in other North Carolina cities, and eventually in other States, protested racial segregation at lunch counters as news of the event spread.

Consequently, the Woolworth’s lunch counter in Greensboro opened to Black patrons in July 1960.

This month, the DC Department of Employment Services honors those who in the past and present INSPIRE CHANGE.

THE BULLETIN BOARD

On February 3, 2023, DOES held the first Project Empowerment graduation of the new year!



I CAN - and - I WILL

List of American Job Center Locations in DC

- AJC Headquarters
- AJC Bertie Backus
- AJC Reeves Center

Make Yourself Proud.



CONTACT US

4058 Minnesota Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20019

Monday - Friday, 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM

does.dc.gov

(202) 724-7000

Black History Month

Historical Highlights



CONTINUE TO AMPLIFY BLACK STORIES AND ELEVATE BLACK VOICES!

BLACK HISTORY MONTH HIGHLIGHT

LABOR ARCHIVES OF WASHINGTON

The Labor Archives of Washington (LAW) was founded in 2010 to preserve the records of working people and their unions and to serve as a center for historical research, ensuring that new generations have access to the rich labor history of the region.

As a unit of the Special Collections of the University of Washington Libraries, the Labor Archives is a collaborative project of the Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies and the University of Washington Libraries. Initial funding for the Archives came mainly from the labor movement; the contributions of dozens of unions and hundreds of individuals made this possible. Their names are recorded in the Labor Archives Founders Circle.

SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS

The **Labor Archives** contains more than 300 collections of local, national, and international labor-related materials from individuals and organizations throughout the Pacific Northwest. These collections document the intersection between labor unions, social justice, civil rights, and political organizations that feature labor relations or labor rights as their focus.



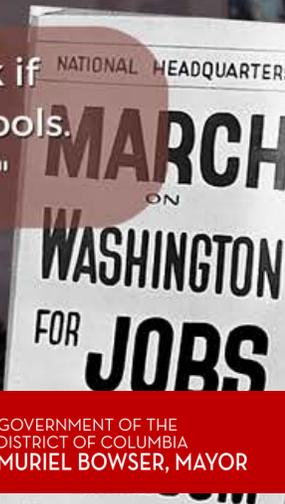
1963 MARCH *on* WASHINGTON *for* JOBS & FREEDOM



By 1963, the centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation, high levels of black unemployment, minimal wages, and poor job mobility, prompted discussions about a large-scale march for political and economic justice as early as 1962. The March on Washington was a massive protest that occurred in August 1963. Nearly 250,000 people gathered in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC, which is also known as the occasion of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s now-iconic "I Have A Dream" speech.

THE ROAD TO WASHINGTON

"Go by plane, by car, bus, any way you can get there- walk if necessary. We are pushing jobs, housing, desegregated schools. This is an urgent request. Please join, go to Washington."



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' LEGACY *in* **Foggy Bottom**

Foggy Bottom was the home of many industrial operations in the 19th and 20th centuries. This area of Washington, DC was home to three breweries, six oil refineries, warehouses, and an array of manufacturing shops. These historic streets were the mainstay of many African American industrial workers, blacksmiths, and craft artisans.

Alley life is an essential sociological phenomenon for communities in the District. The Snow's Court, Queen Anne's Court, and Hughes Mews were once thriving alley communities for Blacks and immigrants in the city.

As Jim Crow segregation began to decline after World War II, African Americans eventually moved out of these homes into other DC neighborhoods. Today, this riverside neighborhood is best known as home to the Kennedy Center and the United States Department of State and remains popular amongst diplomats and culture enthusiasts.

